

Explosion rocks Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A powerful explosion ripped through an army munitions store in a northern suburb of Buenos Aires Tuesday, military sources said. The independent news agency Noticias Argentinas quoted the arsenal army chief as saying there were no casualties. But local residents said they saw at least 12 bodies being carried to ambulances on stretchers. The army chief, Lt.-Col. Juan Francisco González Bedoya, told the agency the cause of the explosion was not known. Residents said the ambulances were heading for a military hospital at the nearby Campo de Mayo army base. The Campo de Mayo houses the official residence of army commander-in-chief and President Leopoldo Galtieri who elected to stay on there when he came to power last December instead of moving to the presidential residence.

Jordan Times

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Sharif Zaid returns from Germany

A M M A N (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned to Amman on Tuesday evening at the end of a visit to West Germany which lasted several days. He was received at the airport by the chief of staff and a number of high-ranking officers.

OPEC 'under less pressure' for cuts in oil prices

VIENNA (R) — OPEC oil ministers arriving for a meeting Wednesday of the group's market monitoring committee said Tuesday they thought pressure for an oil price cut in the present glut was easing. "We are under less pressure now," said the OPEC president, Mana Saad Al Oteiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates. Asked if he agreed with this, Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said: "Yes. You can see a firming up of spot market prices." The spot market, where sellers unload surpluses and buyers make up shortages in long-term contract supplies, acts as a barometer of oil supply, demand and price trends. The four-member committee will review progress under an OPEC agreement reached one month ago to defend the current reference price of \$34 a barrel by cutting total output from OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to a ceiling of 17.5 million barrels daily. Dr. Subroto said he believed production had fallen below this level but declined to say by how much. Earlier the Venezuelan oil minister, Humberto Calderon Berti, asked if the \$34 price could be defended, told Reuters: "Let's see. I hope (it can)."

Iraqi troops kill 69 Iranians, lose one fighter plane

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq lost one aircraft Tuesday in action against Iranian forces in the southern sector of the Gulf war front, the official Iraq News Agency reported. Its other planes returned safely to base after raiding targets in the area. In other action in the war, Iraqi troops killed 69 Iranians and destroyed two tanks. Five Iraqis died, it added. The agency said it had been unable to find out what had happened to the plane that was shot down.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Deputy Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali also took part in Tuesday's talks and before returning to Israel Mr. Stoessel held a further meeting with Mr. Ghali.

The Egyptian daily Al Goumhouria reported Egyptian officials and technicians were due to

Klibi praises resistance to Zionist occupation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi Tuesday hailed the heroic uprising of the kinsmen in the occupied Arab territories and their resistance to the Zionist occupation designs and expansionist ambitions.

Mr. Klibi, who left Amman Tuesday after discussions with His Majesty King Hussein on the developments taking place in the area, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that he found King Hussein as usual, enthusiastic about supporting joint Arab action and eager to build Arab solidarity to cope with the dangers threatening the Arabs.

The Arab League secretary general, who arrived here Monday on a one-day visit, said his visit was part of the periodic ones he makes to the area whenever necessary. He also stressed the need for coordination among the Arab League member states in time before the United Nations General Assembly emergency session scheduled to be held in a few days' time.

King Hussein and Mr. Klibi discussed the developments taking place in the Arab area and the Arab League's role in eliminating the obstacles in the way of reaching joint Arab strategy as well as ways to strengthen Arab relations in the manner that can serve the interests of the Arab Nation and its national goals.

Mr. Klibi was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and several senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Progress reported on Egypt-Israel Sinai border dispute talks

CAIRO (Agencies) — U.S. presidential envoy Walter Stoessel reported progress Tuesday in a new talks with President Hosni Mubarak on Egypt's Sinai dispute with Israel.

Soon after returning here from Israel Mr. Stoessel had an hour-long meeting with President Mubarak. Afterwards he refused to answer questions but told reporters:

"The talks were cordial. I believe these talks, like previous talks, have made progress. Things are moving well."

The envoy again stressed his confidence that differences will be resolved prior to Israel's planned withdrawal from its remaining positions in Sinai on April 25.

The differences concern boundary disputes, particularly in the Taba area south of Eilat, and Israeli complaints about Egyptian actions in areas of Sinai already handed back.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Deputy Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali also took part in Tuesday's talks and before returning to Israel Mr. Stoessel held a further meeting with Mr. Ghali.

The Egyptian daily Al Goumhouria reported Egyptian officials and technicians were due to

move in Tuesday to the town of Rafah and other areas scheduled for handover on Sunday.

The paper said the officials would take over various installations and control of records covering births, deaths, car ownership and other matters.

Yamit evacuation

Meanwhile, Israel has brought in army reinforcements to start the difficult task of bodily evicting northern Sinai settlers, most of whom are discontented with the compensation the government is offering for their new homes elsewhere.

As fresh arguments erupted over the compensation terms, the army was reported to be planning a big raid to evict Jewish residents from Yamit township.

Tension in Yamit was fuelled by radio announcements saying when the protesters were evicted, demolition teams would flatten the prefabricated, modern township.

Convoys of trailers have been transporting all moveable structures from outlying agricultural settlements. Water pipes have been unearthed and even telegraph poles taken away.

Gulf security is region's own affair, Saudi-Indian joint communique declares

JEDDAH (R) — India and Saudi Arabia said Tuesday the security of the Gulf region was the sole responsibility of Gulf states and called for an end to foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

In a joint communique after a four-day visit to the kingdom by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, they called on big powers to reduce and eventually eliminate their military presence from the Indian Ocean.

At a press conference following talks with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd, Mrs. Gandhi linked the stability and security of the Gulf region to that of the Indian sub-continent. "This requires continuous and close consultations between India and the kingdom," she said.

The official Saudi Press Agency reported her as saying she had agreed in talks with Saudi leaders

to create a suitable atmosphere for negotiations with Pakistan, which has close links with Saudi Arabia but uneasy relations with India.

India has expressed concern over purchases by Pakistan of advanced U.S. weapons, which Pakistani officials said Islamic friends would help finance.

India and Saudi Arabia agreed that the consolidation of relations in the sub-continent would also promote peace and stability in South Asia and the entire region.

They pledged support for efforts by Islamic and non-aligned nations to end the Iran-Iraq war which, the communique said, was a grave threat to peace and stability in the region.

They said the April 11 shooting incident on the sacred Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem was "yet another instance of Israeli provocative and aggressive actions."

Basque violence worries Madrid

MADRID (R) — The Spanish parliament Tuesday requested Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to report on the latest wave of Basque guerrilla violence and steps taken to stop it.

Parliamentary sources said Mr. Calvo Sotelo and Interior Minister Juan Jose Rosón might address the congress (lower house) later this week on the bombing of Madrid's main telephone exchange at the weekend.

Separatist guerrillas last week told Spanish security forces to withdraw from the Basque country within 30 days, and staged six

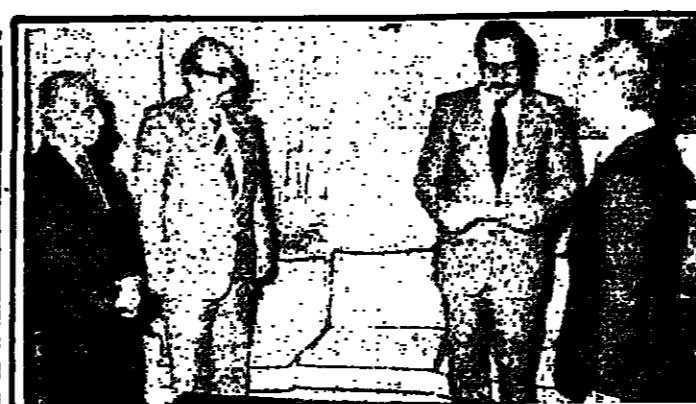
grenade attacks on policemen and Civil Guards.

The defence ministry has ordered troops to relieve security forces protecting key installations so that they could concentrate on the fight against the guerrillas.

Military sources said troops would seal the border with France in the Basque country to prevent guerrillas from trying to cross rugged mountain passes.

Police sources indicated that other, undisclosed steps were decided at an emergency cabinet meeting last Sunday.

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Obeidat sworn in

AMMAN (Petra) — New Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat (second from right) was sworn in on Tuesday evening at the Royal Court before His Majesty King Hussein. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran (second from left), Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi (far left), and Court Minister Amer Khammash.

London rejects new Argentine proposals

LONDON (R) — Diplomatic efforts to defuse the Falklands crisis bungled in the balance Tuesday as a powerful British fleet closed in on the disputed islands.

Mr. Haig, who returned to Washington from Buenos Aires Tuesday, has opposed the latest Argentine proposals, relayed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

But she told parliament that she was sending Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to Washington on Thursday with counter-proposals.

Military experts have calculated that the spearhead of the British task force steaming towards the Falklands should be within striking distance of the region by the time Mr. Pym arrives in the United States.

"That's right," a Thatcher aide told reporters. "It's known as barking diplomacy."

The Argentine foreign ministry sources said their peace plan provided for a joint Argentine, British and U.S. administration in the Falklands until Dec. 31.

Talks on the ownership of the islands would take place meantime. Argentina would withdraw the forces which seized them on April 2 and Britain would recall its fleet.

Argentina meanwhile called a meeting of the Organisation of American States (OAS) in Washington as a preliminary move towards invoking a pan-American collective defence treaty.

Foreign ministry sources in Buenos Aires said the decision reflected fear of attack by the British fleet, but it was also a move to increase international pressure on Britain to negotiate on the basis of the Argentine peace proposals.

Mrs. Thatcher said she remained committed to seeking a diplomatic solution, but she gave no indication of the counter-proposals Mr. Pym will take to Washington.

Israeli planes fired at over Golan, S. Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — A Syrian anti-aircraft missile was fired at an Israeli plane flying over the annexed Golan Heights Monday, and Israeli reconnaissance flights were fired at Tuesday over southern Lebanon, an Israeli military spokesman said.

He said none of the Israeli planes was hit.

Fragments of the Syrian missile were found in an Israeli settlement on the Golan Heights, which Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle

East war, the spokesman added.

He said the fire over southern Lebanon was from shoulder-held missiles and conventional anti-aircraft guns, and was believed to have come from Palestinian-held positions near the port of Tyre and the town of Nabatia.

He said none of the Israeli planes was hit.

The United Nations spokesman in Nahariya in northern Israel confirmed that anti-aircraft fire had been directed at Israeli planes flying over South Lebanon Tuesday.

U.S. vetoes Security Council resolution condemning Israel

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

— The United States Tuesday vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution which condemned the attack on Al Aqsa Mosque.

The vote was 14 in favour and one against.

The negative vote by the United States, one of the council's five permanent members, was sufficient to kill the draft.

It was the 31st U.S. veto since the U.N. was established in 1945.

The vote followed a week-long debate on the April 11 attack on the sacred Al Aqsa Mosque by Alan Goodman, an American-born Israeli soldier, who killed two worshippers and wounded 30.

The incident sparked off widespread protests in Israeli-occupied territories and four Palestinian youths were killed when Israeli troops opened fire on demonstrators.

Goodman, who Israeli police have claimed he was deranged, opened fire on crowds near and from Omar Mosque and close to Al Aqsa Mosque, one of Islam's holiest shrines.

"We voted against the resolution because it contains language in the preamble and operative paragraphs which implies that the responsibility for this terrible event lies not with the individual who was responsible for the incident, but with the Israeli authorities who have unequivocally denounced the act."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick also said the draft, sponsored by Jordan and Morocco, joined by Uganda and Iraq, implied that Israel hindered

GCC opens emergency meeting

BAHRAYN (R) — Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council began an emergency meeting in Riyadh Tuesday which was expected to consider more aid for Iraq and the deterioration in relations between Baghdad and Damascus. The official Saudi Press Agency reported that ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were attending the talks in the Saudi capital. Diplomats said the agenda for the second emergency meeting since February was certain to include possible further aid for Iraq. Kuwait has been trying to mediate in the Iraqi-Syrian dispute, which followed Syria's support for Iran in the war.

the work of Jerusalem's Higher Islamic Council.

The vetoed draft would have condemned "in the strongest terms these appalling acts of sacrilege perpetrated within the precincts of Al Haram Al Sharif."

It would also have deplored "any act or encouragement of destruction or profanation of the holy places, religious buildings and sites in Jerusalem as tending to disturb world peace."

Israel would have been called on to "observe and apply scrupulously" the Fourth Geneva Convention and principles of international law governing military occupation. It would also have been called on to "refrain from any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem."

During the debate, Islamic delegates rejected Israeli statements that the shooting was the work of a lone, and probably deranged, gunman and said other armed Israelis also took part.

Qotbzadeh confesses plotting to topple Khomeini regime

LONDON (R) — Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh appeared on state-run television Monday night and confessed his involvement in a coup plot to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Tehran residents who saw the 20-minute broadcast quoted Mr. Qotbzadeh as saying the plot involved killing Ayatollah Khomeini. But he said he would not kill the 82-year-old revolutionary leader because of his "special sentimental loyalty" to him, and planned to oppose the idea at a meeting of his fellow conspirators.

Mr. Qotbzadeh and 44 others were arrested two weeks ago in connection with the alleged plot. According to the investigating judge, Hojatoleslam Mohammad Reysheh, they face possible death sentences.

Referring to himself as a dead man, the former foreign minister

said: "Either pardon me or execute me."

Mr. Qotbzadeh, 46, dressed smartly and with a beard, was quoted as saying he had contacted the country's second-ranking spiritual leader, Ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Madari, and was promised full support after the coup if it succeeded.

Shariat-Madari questioned

Avtollah Shariat-Madari's son, meanwhile, said his father was invited to join the coup plot but had turned down the plan as "impractical and against the interests of the nation."

Hassan Shariat-Madari told Reuters from his exile home in Hamburg that his father spoke of the plot Monday while being questioned by revolutionary guards at his residence in the holy city of Qom.

Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, who is ill with a bladder complaint, is the spiritual leader of Iran's large Turkish speaking minority, and has been virtually confined to his home in Qom for two years for his opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Ayatollah Shariat-Madari was filmed by the Iranian broadcasting service but it was not clear whether it would be televised in the same way as Mr. Qotbzadeh's confession, his son said.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, giving more details of the alleged conspiracy, said two army cadets had con-



Sadeq Qotbzadeh

there were no elections in the offing.

About a dozen opposition groups have been having almost daily meetings or plans to form either a coalition or a united party.

Mr. Laurel said Tuesday that the decision was taken during three days of discussions in Hong Kong last week.

"We agreed on a grand coalition for the time being, with the option to convert immediately to a single party whenever there is an election," he added. He noted that

MANILA (R) — Philippine opposition leaders Benigno Aquino and Salvador Laurel have agreed to form a grand coalition which will eventually merge into

NATIONAL

Ophthalmologist Sayegh's practice brings rays of hope to Jordan's eye patients

By Suzanne Zarmut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — What is just another routine corneal surgery to ophthalmologist Fuad Sayegh is frequently the beginning of a new life for the patient. The return of sight, often after many years of blindness, is a rapid and a dramatic change which produces varied and surprising responses in those who experience it.

Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Jordan Hospital Fuad Sayegh quoted examples of patients' reactions at the first moment of regaining sight. "They start hugging and kissing you and describing your clothes for you. One girl later brought me a magnificent chandelier to symbolise an exchange of light between us." But, sadly, the reaction can also have tragic results as in the case of a patient in Germany, where Prof. Sayegh used to work, who was so emotionally overcome that he jumped to his death from a nine-storey window.

Prof. Sayegh, who has chaired the University of Jordan Special Surgery Department since 1979, was born in Acre in 1938 and grew up in Nazareth. At the age of 18 he went to Lebanon to do teacher training at the Schneller School in Khirbet Kanafar. The two years at that school set his educational pattern. After one year of teaching mathematics at a secondary school in Beirut in the West Bank, he moved on to Germany, where for the next 15 years of his life he studied and practised medicine at the University of Bonn.

After getting his M.D. in 1964, he went on to specialise in ophthalmology and obtained his Ph.D. in that field in 1966 and his specialisation, *Facharzt*, in 1969. His practice until 1973 was also in Bonn, where he worked as head physician at the university's eye clinic and where he became associate professor at the University of Bonn in the last year of his stay there.

Coming home

The temptations for Fuad Say-

egh to join the medical working force in Jordan were numerous. Probably the most significant event was the granting of the Jordanian citizenship to Prof. Sayegh by His Majesty King Hussein personally while in Bonn in 1959. But it was not until 1972 that he felt the pull. As he explained it, "The Jordanian embassy's diplomatic staff paved the way and showed me the temptations to come here." Another likely explanation which Prof. Sayegh overlooked was the fact that two years earlier he met and married a Jordanian girl, Hala Aghabi.

Fuad Sayegh joined the University of Jordan in October 1973 as associate professor in the Faculty of Medical Sciences. In January 1981, and during his chairmanship of the Department of Special Surgery, which he has held since 1979, he became the first Jordanian full professor at the faculty.

Entitlement to this post requires a certain amount of practice and teaching experience as well as research. While the requirement is for nine works of research, Prof. Sayegh has published 51 research papers since 1963. A 1981 publication, for example, is entitled, *Social and Ocular Status of Blind Students in Jordan and appears in the Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness.*

To encourage research in Jordan, Prof. Sayegh has taken on the demanding job of editing the *Jordan Medical Journal*, an internationally acknowledged magazine which is published by the Jordan Medical Association.

Introducing technology

Since coming to work here, Prof. Sayegh has attempted to introduce modern technology in the field of ophthalmology. In 1973, he introduced to the University of Jordan Hospital a new technique of freezing the cataract lens and extracting it with a special pencil (cryoextraction of cataract and cryosurgery). This was concurrently introduced to Al Hussein Medical Centre.

The same year Prof. Sayegh was involved in introducing microsurgery to Jordan. Surgical operations can now be performed using the microscope, but it is with more apparent pride that he talks about introducing ultrasound as a routine diagnostic method. He explained that in cases of opaque refracting media the ophthalmologist is not able to inspect the inside of the eye. "So ultrasound enables us to discover and differentiate a number of pathological findings. These include bleeding, detachment of the retina, tumours, detection of foreign bodies and calculation of lens power for lens implantation."

In 1975, Prof. Sayegh's department introduced into the country the use of the laser, an addition to its surgical catalogue. The "laser photo coagulation" is the use of a beam that burns the retina, and, in so doing, welds it together. It is used for the treatment of diabetic changes in the eye, retinal tears, removing tumours, the formation of a new pupil in the iris and increased pressure in the eye.

Probably the most dramatic success in the ventures which Prof. Sayegh has been connected with here has been the Jordan Eye Bank. He became director of the bank when it was officially opened in March 1979. It is a national service of four different sectors: the University of Jordan, the (Army's) Royal Medical Services, the Ministry of Health and the private sector.

The bank was established in cooperation with the International Eye Foundation in Washington with the aim of collecting donated corneas and doing corneal surgery for the blind. "Among the 240 operations performed so far the success rate has been 80 per cent," Prof. Sayegh told the Jordan Times. He pointed out that 50 donations have come from the U.S. while about 200 have come from Sri Lanka.

"It is connected with the Buddhist belief in reincarnation and that if you donate anything you



Prof. Sayegh (second from right), operating with his assistant, Dr. Mohammad Abu Seif (far right), and Staff Nurse Asma Almadi (second from left). Jordan Times Reporter

Suzanne Zarmut-Black is looking on. The case was that of cataract resulting from industrial injury.

will live a better life," Prof. Sayegh explained, adding that 7,000 corneas have so far been shipped to 97 countries from Ceylon by a Dr. Hudson Silva. A much smaller number of corneas arrive in Jordan from European countries as a result of personal contact. These are preferred to the Sri Lankan corneas for the simple fact that they have already been examined.

In order to support the activities

of the Jordan Eye Bank, Friends of the Jordan Eye Bank Society was formed one year ago under the presidency of His Highness Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid. The Prince personally collects the corneas on their arrival at Amman Airport. "The cornea should not be more than seven days old when they are used," said Prof. Sayegh to explain the sense of urgency.

During last year, the society "made good contacts" with European universities in order to have joint research activities and the supply of corneas. It also took on the expenses of corneal surgeries performed for needy patient. "A mere JD 34 for an operation."

It is with obvious enthusiasm that Prof. Sayegh introduced the society's future plans to establish a scientific centre for eye diseases. "It will take on the responsibility of the prevention of blindness, medical and surgical treatment as well as the rehabilitation of the visually disabled and blind."

He related a number of cases as examples of the extent to which a corneal surgery, which takes about 30 minutes to complete, can change a patient's life.

Dala, a 14-year-old girl, blind in both eyes for four years, was operated on a year and a half ago. "She has been a regular student since then and told me proudly during her last visit that she has passed all her school exams."

Jamal, 35, one-eyed since childhood, lost his sight two years ago and regained a "good" one after a corneal surgery. "Now he is back in his old job as a mechanic."

Laiba, a 20-year-old from Zarka, became blind two years before finishing school. "One eye was operated on successfully and she was able to continue her studies. Now she is a schoolteacher in Zarka."

Mohammad, blind since birth, was operated on at 16 on both eyes "and now works at Al Ra'i Newspaper."

Tala'i, 30, blind in both eyes since childhood, was operated on in one eye. "She is now working as a technician in the X-ray department at the University of Jordan Hospital."

Naturally, some of the jobs may not be all that prestigious as Prof. Sayegh once found out for himself. Stopping one day at a traffic light in town, Prof. Sayegh was approached by a casual beggar. What could have ended as a routine transaction came to a halt at an embarrassing moment of mutual recognition by doctor and patient.

Prof. Sayegh's involvement in the community extends to outside

dan. His attraction though goes beyond the family.

"Jordan attracts me as a developing society. It satisfies me to do this job for a society at this stage," he stated. But still he experienced some frustrating experiences.

"We need more support and understanding from both the community and the responsible bodies. If I ask for eye donations, I want them to interact to it as a purely social problem," he said.

"If you do anything for the community, people suspect it is for personal reasons and few people cooperate. It's a typical local attitude."

Asked why he does not start his own private clinic instead, which could be a more financially satisfying experience, Prof. Sayegh answered: "I am really interested in establishing something for the country and private practice will not allow it."

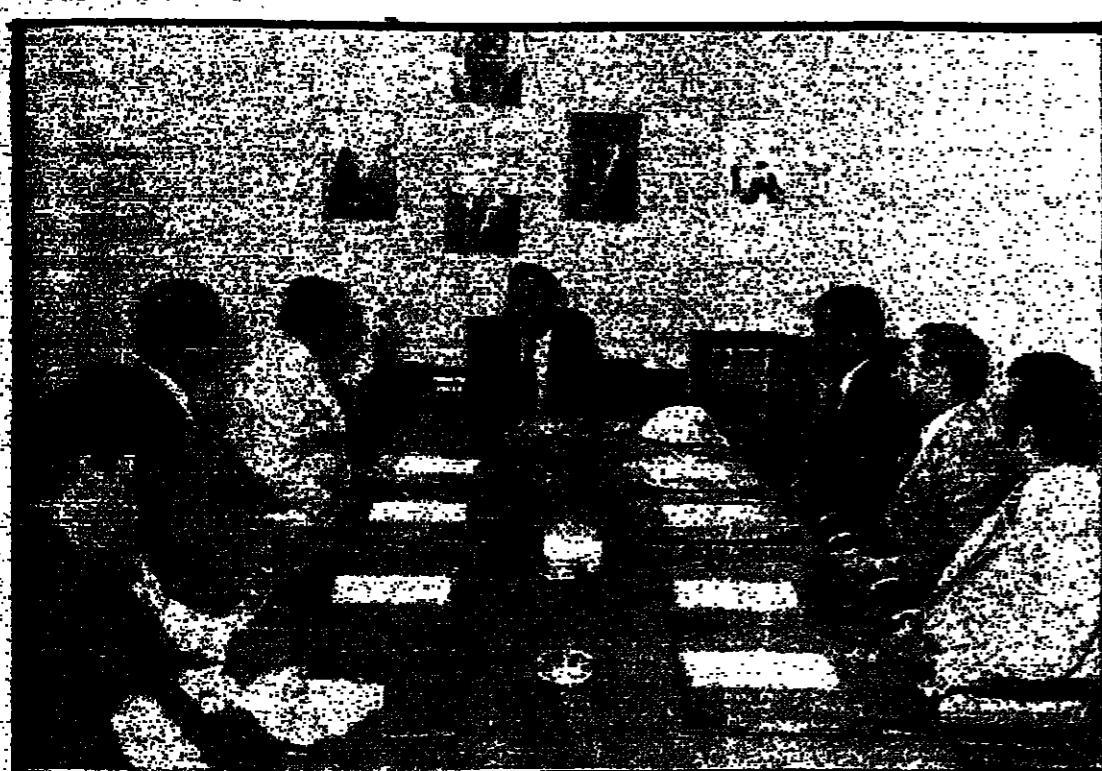


The surgical team is seen busy (right) with an exirpation of a malignant tumour which the five-year-old patient, Fayda, inherited. Investigations by Prof. Sayegh correspond with findings in most European countries, which indicates that Jordan has passed, from a community point of view, the stage of being a developing country; and infection, previously the main cause of blindness, has almost completely disappeared. Below: Prof. Sayegh relaxes



Prof. Fuad Sayegh at home with his wife, Hala, and his two sons Nicola and Nadim.

الجورنال



Prince Hassan meets South Australian Agriculture Minister Ted Chapman on Tuesday

Hassan discusses joint agricultural projects with Australian minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Tuesday South Australia Agriculture Minister Ted Chapman and his accompanying delegation, currently on an official visit to Jordan.

The two sides discussed a number of agricultural projects carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, the possibility of cooperation with the Australian ministry of agriculture in the establishment of joint agricultural projects and the transfer of agricultural technology from Australia to Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Duddin and the Australian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Mr. Chapman visited on Tue-

Wednesday.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Tuesday South Australia Agriculture Minister Ted Chapman and his accompanying delegation, currently on an official visit to Jordan.

During their two-day meetings, the participants also decided to form a committee of Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait to contact Arab farmers organisations to make the necessary arrangements for convening a general conference of these organisations. The purpose would be to declare the establishment of the proposed federation which should be "professional in its concerns without involving political differences among the Arab governments in it."

The participants also recommended the exchange of expertise and delegations as well as visits and training together with encouraging the exchange of agricultural produce among their var-

Day of child celebrated by building parks

AMMAN (Petra) — The seventh children book exhibition was organised on Tuesday in the Friends of Children Club in Jabal Luweibdeh. The 8-day exhibition was opened by Her Highness Princess Sarvath deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Princess Sarvath handed over the awards to the winners in the contest organised by the children programme section at Jordan Television in cooperation with the Friends of Children Club.

The opening was attended by Princess Basma, Education Minister Sa'id Tal, several officials, members of the diplomatic corps and their wives and many children.

Jordan will observe the National Day of the Child today.

Wednesday, Sahira Nabulsi, the director of childhood department at the Ministry of Social Development, said that the ministry will give assistance to municipalities to establish children parks instead of the usual way of celebrating the day by holding exhibitions. She explained that the ministry has obtained two models for such parks which include playgrounds, a library, a theatre, a canteen and other facilities. The ministry has paid JD 13,000 to the municipalities of Dhiban, Tila' Al Ali and Mafrqa for this purpose.

Mrs. Nabulsi stated that the day will be observed by supplying children clubs, nurseries and voluntary societies in the south of Jordan with indoor and outdoor

games, children's books and other book for people who supervise children in order to raise the standard of their services.

Census statistics in Jordan show that in 1979, 50.7 per cent of the population were under 15 years of age; 19 per cent of this figure were under five, 17.2 per cent between 5-9 and 14.5 per cent between 10-14.

The ministry of Education will participate in observing this day by holding a festival in Princess Alia Community College. Miss Barza Kamal, the principal of the college, explained that the festival will run for three days and will include an exhibition of children's drawings, kites and nursery rhymes.

The main programme in the festival is expected to be an exhibition

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Arar calls on Tarawneh

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar visited former NCC Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh at his residence on Tuesday. Mr. Tarawneh was appointed on Monday member of the Upper House of Parliament. Mr. Arar also received Social Development Minister 'Inam Al Mufti and several members of the Upper House of Parliament.

UAE donate to West Bank mosques

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif received at his office on Tuesday the Charge d'Affaires of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in Amman Jamil Al Ramahi, who delivered a check amounting to \$76,000 as a contribution from the UAE Awqaf Ministry to the mosques in the occupied Arab territories.

Surgeons conference due April 30

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian society of surgeons will hold its 10th conference at the Professional Associations Complex in Amman on April 30, to discuss several medical topics. The 16 surgeons who will participate in the conference will exchange views on the best ways for diagnosis and treatment. The society was formed 10 years ago and all Jordanian surgeons are members of the society.

Dead body found near H-4

AMMAN (Petra) — A spokesman for the Civil Defence Directorate said that a civil defence team found the body of Jamal Mohammad Wasif Al Bizi, a 19-year-old Lebanese national in the Burq' dam waters, some 20 kilometres north of the H-4. The spokesman said that after taking the body out of the water and completing the necessary investigations, the body of the Lebanese national was delivered to his family.

Geography M.A. programme planned

AMMAN (Petra) — The council of deans of the University of Jordan has decided to introduce an M.A. degree programme to the geography section at the faculty of literature as of the next academic year. The faculty of literature now grants M.A. degrees in six of its eight sections. The faculty is planning in the future to grant the M.A. degree in all its sections with the exception of sociology.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Photographs by Bill Lyons, at the Alia Art Gallery, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

* Carnet de Voyages, colour photographs by Emmanuel Jarry, at the French Cultural Centre.

Film

* Water Babies, at the British Council at 7 p.m.

Video film

* Les Musiques de Marcel Proust (5 p.m.) and Poeme de Bernard Noël (6 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

Lectures

* Interdisciplinary Water Seminar at the University of Jordan, Faculty of Engineering and Technology.

* Final session: Future Demands on University Education of Sanitary and Environmental Specialists.

10:00 a.m.

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber
Consultation services
of the University of Jordan.

Eng. Ared Bahaldin
Water Supply Corporation Project
& Specialists Training

Dr. Eng. Ghaleb Odat
Amman Water and Sewage Authority
Projects and Training Demands

Dr. Arafat Tamimi
Water Research Activities of the Royal Scientific Society

Dr. Gerd Forch
Conclusions & Recommendations

Refreshments 10:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Discussion 12:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Today's weather

The weather will be fair with medium and high clouds and northeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	12	25
Aqaba	19	32
Deserts	13	29
Jordan Valley	16	32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

FOR RENT

Second floor deluxe furnished flat consisting of two bedrooms, dining room, salon, located at Al Hussein Housing Estate in Amman, with telephone and central heating.

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One law for all

UNITED STATES Congressman Paul McCloskey of California has asked the United States government to consider withdrawing all military and economic aid from Israel unless Israel agrees to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. He asked that American aid be denied to any country that does not sign the non-proliferation treaty. Representative McCloskey is one of the few political leaders in the United States who dare to come out with such a clear position vis-a-vis American policy towards Israel, and in doing so he opens himself up to the full force of the Israeli lobby's destructive forces. Yet we think that the attitude he represents is one that has to gain force within the United States if American policy in the Middle East is ever to regain any measure of credibility. In short, what Mr. McCloskey asks for -- and what the Arabs have requested from America for many years -- is for America to treat Israel as it treats all other nations. Whether in the field of human rights, respect for United Nations resolutions or adherence to the terms of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the key point remains the American policy of making exceptions for Israel that it does not make for any other nation. We see this clearly yet again this week with the American mediation in the Falklands dispute. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig rightly asks Argentina to respect principles of self-determination and U.N. resolutions, but he does not seem prepared to ask Israel to accept the same principles vis-a-vis the Palestinians and the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Mr. McCloskey's attitude is refreshing and reasonable -- and very much in the best tradition of American respect for universal law.

Serving the homeland

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein has appointed the third National Consultative Council (NCC) which will continue the positive cooperation between the people and the government. King Hussein has set the tone by enabling the Jordanian people to play through the NCC a role of national solidarity.

The NCC is the arena where democracy is carried out; therefore, the duty of the council should be to translate this democratic practice into positive achievements. The council, then, should be revitalised by renewing its popular tributaries in order to be able to do a better job. This is why the number of the members was increased.

It is needless to say that serving the homeland is not linked with a seat in the council or any other field. Every citizen can and should do his full duty because he belongs to this country.

The great hopes pinned on the NCC stem from the national aspirations and the pan-Arab responsibilities carried by Jordan. These aspirations and responsibilities require more interaction and solidarity between people and government. They also demand and the sharing of the burden attached to these responsibilities.

Heavy duties and weighty efforts await the new NCC which is expected to give and accomplish a lot. There is no doubt that the new NCC will strengthen democratic practices and step up con-

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

The Cost of Time

THE CALCULATION of the cost of time in many parts of the world has become an essential consideration for scientists, planners, and industrialists. The time factor plays a major role in all evaluation operations, and without it no significance can be attached to any type of technical, industrial, or other activity or event.

The value of time can be felt in two ways: in the duration of a certain event, and in the timing of the event in relation to others. For instance, the assessment of a period of one hour in any year is different from that of an identical period in another year. The cost of time is thus dependent on inter-linked variables, in addition to being reliant on the weighing factors commensurate with the specific situation in question. For comparison purposes, the cost of the time is usually interpreted and expressed in terms of monetary units. Studies on the evaluation of time costs have a strong impact on the planning of all affairs of modern societies.

In Jordan, time does not seem to have much importance in people's attitudes. Whereas developed societies thrive for the optimisation of the time factor, no similar sense exists in this country. For many employees in the various organisations, time bears no production significance, and is looked upon as a fact of life to be spent in the simplest possible manner. While some planners are trying to make the most of available resources, an abundance is being continuously wasted in the form of non-productive time, and without being checked. Investigation of a typical working day of a civil servant, for example, reveals an enormous waste in time, productivity and money. Lack of work, inefficiency in procedures, indifference, lack of discipline, and absence from duty, are just

some of the diseases ruining our productive social systems, and inflicting heavy losses in terms of wasted time.

The institutions in the private sector usually make better use of time in their operations. The direct interests of the businesses drive them to be keener in utilising time in a more profitable fashion. It is unfortunate that the national interests are not strong enough to create more dedication and time-cost awareness.

No studies or statistics exist on the efficiency of time utilisation and waste in Jordan. Such studies should be carried out on individual institutions as well as on a national scale. Any statistics drawn up in this respect will prove to be more important than many of the statistics currently available.

Last week, work in various sectors in Jordan was brought to a halt for one day as a gesture of sympathy towards our compatriots in the West Bank, and in defiance of the prevailing aggression there. Of course, there were some political and propaganda benefits derived from such move. One wonders, however, whether those benefits did offset the value of the time lost in the event. Instead of halting work, it could have been more appropriate to increase the working hours, in order to augment national production and progress. An increase in productivity would have borne more impact on world opinion and the other countries' attitudes than a stoppage. Whatever the effects of the stoppage, the attainment of our goals has, more likely than not, been delayed by at least one day.

The imposition of our will upon the world would be much more effective by increasing our working hours than by taking a day off.

LETTERS

To the Editor:

WE HAVE READ with great interest the article "How Amman came to be" by Meg Abu Hamdan published in Jordan Times issue of 24th of March, 1982 and would like to have the opportunity to add new information to the knowledge about the evolution of Jordan's capital.

As friends of Jordan, we are interested in everything related to your hospitable and interesting country and to her hardworking and talented people.

Whilst expressing our satisfaction as regards your praiseworthy preoccupation to bring forth long time endeavours aimed at making Amman the modern metropolis of today, we would like to help in restoring the his-

torical truth by kindly asking you to amend the paragraph related to the battle of Pleven (or Pleven, but not Plevna, as written in the article).

The defeat of the Ottomans was due to the combined efforts of allied Russian and Romanian regular armies and Bulgarian volunteer groups. The commander of the allied troops was Prince Carol of Romania. The commander of the Ottoman garrison of Pleven was the brilliant Ottoman Gen. Osman Pasha who, after having been wounded, handed over his sword to the Romanian Col. Cerchez (pronounced Chayrakz) whose name -- by a bizarre whim of history -- means Circassian in Romanian.

The Romano-Russian/Ottoman war of 1877-1878 has for Romania the same significance as The Great Arab Revolt for Jordan, i.e. obtaining national

independence, which we hope, will explain our letter.

Valeriu Bogaciu, Engineer
Gheorghe Palel, Accountant

A letter was published some months ago in your newspaper. This was very derogatory of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines and maybe was relevant to the conditions prevailing at their time.

I feel that Alia should now be congratulated. Travelling to Amman and back again to London last month the service, condition of the plane, personal attention and general overall friendliness of the staff was, in my opinion, the best I have ever experienced.

A short flight both to and from Aqaba was also of an extremely high standard.

I must say conditions in the arrival lounge at Amman Air-

port could be improved. Long waits for luggage to be searched are extremely annoying after a long journey. Could an announcement be made to passengers giving apologies and possibly the reason why such thorough searches are necessary. The travelling public when "put in the picture" I am sure would be sympathetic to the reasons for inconvenience.

I do hope you publish my letter. I am sure that congratulations to staff would be a great encouragement to even better service when they know how much they are appreciated.

A visitor who has enjoyed her stay in Jordan.

Lesley Jackson
47 Woodlands Park,
Merrow,
Guildford,
Surrey,
England.

Beyond the grave

By Claud Morris

Claud Morris is the editor of the London-based magazine "Voice of the Arab World".

The current Israeli campaign against newspapermen or writers who are supposed to favour the Arabs even reaches beyond the grave, extraordinary as this may seem.

For example, take the case of Fred Sparks, who at one time worked with distinction for the now defunct "Chicago Daily News". Fred won a Pulitzer Prize for distinguished reporting. He covered the plight of the Palestinian refugees after the Israeli war of independence in 1948 and was deeply affected by what he saw.

Fred died just over a year ago, at the too-young age of 65. When the lawyers dug out his will they found to their surprise that he had unexpectedly left \$30,000 to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is (whatever the varying views about it in the opposite camp), the outfit that schools and supports the tens of thousands of families still in the refugee camps in Lebanon and elsewhere.

One would suppose that the wishes of this veteran American journalist, prompted as it is by friends believe to be by purely humanitarian motives without thought of politics, would be honoured without further ado. What could be more simple? However, it was not to be.

Contrary to the public good

The reason is that there is an obscure U.S. law that legal bequests that "run contrary to the public good" can be denied by the American courts under long-established legal precedents. As a result, two major Jewish organisations, namely the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith are now opposing Fred's will. In April they will appear in the New York Surrogate Court, which oversees the disposition of the estates of deceased parties, in an attempt to block his bequest.

Two other organisations want to examine in court the "structure, aims and activities" of the P.L.O. in order to show that the bequest should not be allowed. I should add, moreover, that

Fred himself was a Jew, son of a distinguished American Jewish lawyer who once served the New York State Assembly. What Fred saw in the Middle East refugee camps became to him "a matter of conscience". He was also a talented, working newspaperman who abhorred terrorism or brutality in any shape or form.

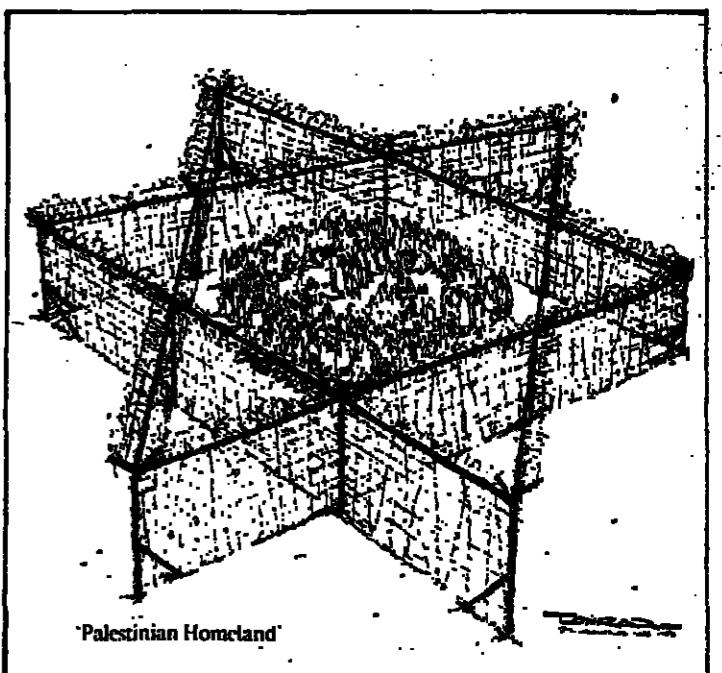
Way up in the heaven to which he has surely gone, Fred must be allowing himself a wry smile. Fred, who opposed Nazi tyranny as did all good Jews and put himself on the front line in World War II, must be wondering what is happening to the great conscience of the Jewish people when a bunch of Manhattan lawyers, from his father's own tribe, reach out to deny his wishes.

These legal gentlemen are to argue in April that if Fred's bequest is fulfilled it will mean an "open door" so that similar bequests can be made to such organisations as the Basque Separatists in Spain or the F.A.N. in the Puerto Rican extremist group, of even to the I.R.A., Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all.

They are, of course, basically unconcerned about such other causes. There is no New York Congressman in an Irish district that I know of who will openly oppose the I.R.A. and take the chance of upsetting Irish supporters. No Congressman serving the Puerto Rican immigrants or the Spanish community for that matter, will stick his neck out to oppose such a bequest which leaves a few thousand dollars to a distant Caribbean or Central American group. But they will of course, fight against a bequest to the Palestinian movement, knowing full well that no Arab-American electorate exists to seriously oppose them.

As Zehdi Terzi, the P.L.O. representative at the U.N., told David Margolick of the "New York Times" the other day: "This is a violation of Fred Sparks' rights to dispose of his legacy according to his wishes."

Agreed. Like most journalists I uphold Fred's right, in freedom terms, to spend his own money as he pleases and leave it to whoever he desires. It is a sad day for liberty when any men, whatever their political predilections, argue otherwise.



ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

struction in Jordan due to the trust awarded to its members by the King and the people and because of the national commitment which characterises its members.

An appreciated initiative

AL DUSTOUR: The efforts being exerted by Algeria to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war strengthens those put forward by Islamic and Non-aligned states to stop the protracted fighting which threatens the region's peace and security and throws it into the whirlpool of international conflict. Although the Algerian attempt has been somewhat delayed, it is, nonetheless, a move worthy of appreciation. Every Arab and Muslim citizen must try to put an end to this war. It is a duty imposed and dictated by reason, religion and loyalty to Arab and Muslim interests.

The Algerian President has sent a special envoy to Tehran and Baghdad at a time when another Arab state has chosen to openly employ its political, informative and military power to support Iran against Iraq. There are other Arab parties which incite Iran to go on with the war by supplying it with weapons, military experts and by closing the border with Iraq and banning Iraqi oil to run through their land.

We can understand some Arabs' reservations about this war which has been imposed on Iraq; we might understand that some could not remain neutral; but what we cannot understand is the gloating of some Arab parties over Iraq's mishaps and, at the same time, their trying to stick knives in its back.

Therefore, we hope that the Algerian initiative will continue until it puts an end to this war. Algeria is not expecting Arabs and Muslims to thank it for its efforts. Algeria was successful in putting an end to the U.S. hostage crisis in Iran. We are sure that Algeria's efforts will be welcomed by Iraq which, from the very beginning of the war and from a position of strength, had declared its readiness to stop the war if Iran recognised its rights and sovereignty. It remains for Tehran to listen to reason, logic and wisdom and respond to the good offices of Islamic and the Non-aligned committees. Only then could differences and disputes be easily settled by negotiations.

JORDAN

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30.....Koran

5:50.....Cartoons

6:15.....Children's Programme

6:35.....Children's Programme

6:50.....Local Programme

8:00.....News in Arabic

8:30.....Arabic Series

9:00.....Books and Authors

11:10.....News in Arabic

12:00.....French Programme

7:00.....News in French

7:30.....News in Hebrew

7:45.....Management

8:00.....News in Arabic

8:20.....Astronauts

9:10.....Documentary:

Diamonds in the Sky

10:00.....News in English

10:15.....Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM

& 99 MHz, FM

7:00.....Morning Show

7:30.....News Bulletin

7:45.....Morning Show

10:00.....News Headlines

10:30.....30 Minute Theatre

11:00.....Signing off

12:00.....News Headlines

12:03.....Pop Session

13:00.....News Summary

14:00.....Pop Session

14:30.....Old Favorites

17:00.....Discovering Music

18:00.....Per Se Series

18:30.....News Summary

Over a Cup of Tea

Story Time

19:00.....News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)

19:10.....News Reports

19:30.....Instruments

20:30.....Evening Show

21:00.....News Summary

21:03.....Evening Show

21:27.....News Headlines

22:00.....Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

Portugal bank rate up 1% *Uncertainty hits lira*

LISBON (R) — The Portuguese government put up the bank rate by one percentage point Tuesday as part of an economic package aimed at tightening credit and stimulating new investment.

The bank rate went up to 19 per cent, the first rise since 1978. The government also made borrowing, especially in the short term, more expensive to discourage consumer credit.

Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro said the country had been resorting excessively to credit in recent months and this had fuelled inflation and increased the country's short term foreign debt.

Inflation was running at 20 per cent at the end of last year and the short-term debt represents 30 per cent of the current \$10 billion for-

eign debt, according to government figures.

Mr. Salgueiro said the measures would encourage investment by giving preferential credit rates to companies in priority sectors of agriculture and industry.

"The aim is to improve efficiency in agriculture and industry and stimulate their development," he said.

Under the new measures, companies will have to show they are making efforts to increase their capital and assets before getting credit from banks.

Mr. Salgueiro said export credits would also be more carefully controlled, with priority given to exporters seeking new markets.

Up to now exports have been virtually automatic.

Mr. Salgueiro said although credit growth had fallen from 30 per cent in 1981 to about 22 per cent now, the demand for borrowing was still high.

He said the government had also raised the banks' compulsory reserves to help limit the amount of money available for lending.

Mr. Salgueiro announced the setting up of a holding company to streamline management of the large public sector.

The holding company will take over the running of nationalised industries' budgets and accounts from different ministers who sometimes have conflicting methods of management.

Rain eases China's drought

PEKING (R) — Heavy rain fell in Peking Tuesday for the first time since last autumn, easing a severe drought which has been threatening this year's harvests of winter wheat and other crops.

It was not immediately clear how widespread the rainfall was in the north China plain, where a large part of the winter wheat crop

is grown.

Water stocks in reservoirs throughout northern China have dwindled in recent months. The China Daily reported three weeks ago that levels were more than 50 per cent down on the same period of 1981, also a year of below-average rainfall.

The lira is the only EMS currency with a six per cent fluctuation margin in the EMS, which prescribes 2.25 per cent limits up or down for its seven other currencies. Tuesday's fall put the lira 2.24 per cent below the strongest EMS currency, the mark, compared with 1.87 per cent Monday.

The lira gained against the weaker dollar, helped by easier interest rates on European dollar deposits and substantial intervention by the bank of Italy, dealers said. The dollar was fixed at 1,320.05 lira after Monday's 1,329.05, with the bank of Italy selling an estimated \$22 million.

Gold fever strikes Japan

By Richard C. Hanson

TOKYO: The Japanese have caught gold fever, paradoxically just as the yellow metal has lost much of its glittery allure in the West.

Last year an unprecedented rush to hoard gold made Japan, normally a minor operator in the world gold markets, the biggest source of new demand for gold in the world. Japan's imports of gold rose more than five fold during the year to about 167.3 tonnes. In one month alone, November, a drop in the price of gold to a two-year low prompted a record 43 tonnes of gold to be imported, helping make non-monetary gold the single biggest import from the European Community in 1981. Total gold imports amounted to Y137 billion (\$2.27 billion).

It is perhaps too early to say whether Japan's new found interest in gold is to be a temporary affair or a lasting love. "Some people are very naive about gold," says Mr. Tadahiko Fukami, a senior managing director of Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo (TKK), by far the largest gold dealer in Japan (and the only one recognised as smelter and assayer by the London Gold Market). "They just want to hold it in their hands," he says. About 80 per cent of the private gold sales are in the form of small 100 gram ingots or less.

Simple curiosity may also help explain why Japan alone last year continued to be a bullish buyer in an otherwise bearish market. The still prosperous Japanese are financially in a better position to indulge themselves in such curiosities. A visit to TKK's busy main sales outlet in downtown Tokyo indicates that gold buyers are a diverse lot. TKK says its customers are particularly fussy that the gold they buy does indeed glister. So it

pays careful attention to packaging its ingots.

Sophisticated Japanese buyers however, are increasingly inclined to view gold as part of an overall personal investment strategy. One obvious factor in the gold boom is a government plan to enforce strictly the tax rules on deposit and other interest income from 1984 onwards, the so-called green card system.

There is believed to be a huge pool of "underground" funds (much of it in the form of falsified Postal Savings accounts) which may tend to flow toward tax-free investments, such as private hoarding of gold. There is so far not much evidence to link the tax evasion to the gold boom, but the existence of a link is widely assumed.

But perhaps the most important factor behind the boom is simply that historically Japanese investors have been denied the opportunity to hoard gold. This, many believe, has created an enormous amount of pent up demand.

Individual holdings of gold were strictly controlled after the Second World War by limiting overall trade in gold. Since Japan produces a negligible amount of gold itself, this meant holding back imports, which were not liberalised until 1973. The government acted then to stem an embarrassingly large inflow of smuggled gold, which had been encouraged by artificially high prices inside the country.

But the stage was not set for the emergence of a lively gold retail market until exports were liberalised in July 1978. This assured investors that they would be able

to sell any physical gold they bought.

The amount of gold being hoarded in Japan by individuals, despite three years of rapid growth, is still reckoned to be only 500 tonnes. This compares with over 6,000 tonnes in France. TKK believes that Japanese consumers will eventually hoard up to 3,000 tonnes.

The Japanese government shows little interest in adding gold to the official reserves. It holds only 750 tonnes or so of gold, compared with 8,000 tonnes held by the U.S. preferring to keep most of its reserves invested in U.S. Treasury bills.

The U.S. obviously prefers this arrangement to having Japan buy Russian gold, and is believed many years ago to have discouraged a plan to buy gold directly from the Soviet Union. The Russians these days are actively promoting direct sales of gold to dealers in Tokyo.

There are two major efforts under way to make gold even more popular. First, the commercial banks and securities houses are seeking permission to start, in April, selling physical gold across the counter in their branches, offering gold passbook accounts and gold certificates -- ideas borrowed from the U.S.

The banks want to compete directly with the handful of gold dealers already in the retail market. These include a tiny number of newly-formed subsidiaries of securities houses (Nikko, Yamaichi and Daiwa) and a large trading house (Sumitomo Corporation).

But the main target is Tanaka Kikinzoku, which has 86 franchised outlets and a network of 500 shops as well as nine of its own branches spread throughout Japan. TKK holds a monopolistic grip on retail sales, estimated at perhaps half to two-thirds of the market. It introduced Krugerrands into the market (five tonnes of them last year), and can claim more res-

ponsibility for fostering the gold boom than anyone except perhaps the Russians.

TKK, which was founded in 1885 and remains a tightly held family business, literally decides daily pricing for gold in Japan on its own.

TKK's virtual pricing monopoly is one of the main targets of those promoting the creation of a Tokyo Gold Futures Market. The 20 founding members of the market, mostly trading houses and mining companies, are under firm guidance from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). It sat down last month to decide on rules before trading starts up late in March.

TKK must consider these developments a threat to its control of the market. It has in fact rather arrogantly refused to join the Gold Futures Market. So far the 34-member smelters' association has also toed the TKK line, but advocates of the market think some smelters will break ranks if the market is a success.

MITI's strategy has been to take a cautious, non-disruptive approach to the market. Speculation, frowned upon by the Finance Ministry, will be discouraged by an extremely high cash margin requirement of 20 per cent. Moreover, MITI calculated the annual trading volume will start on a low 300-500 tonnes, or just about twice demand for physical gold in Japan. By contrast, at the Comex in New York, the ratio is 50 to one.

MITI is not especially concerned that Tokyo take its place immediately as a link in the international gold futures market. Its aim is to provide a domestic market so that importers and exporters can hedge. More important, MITI wants to use the official futures market to help rid the market of the unseemly excesses of Japan's gold fever.

-- Financial Times

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm Tuesday but below the highs in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1,500 the F.T. index was up 5.5 at 563.6.

Nervousness surrounding the British government's attitude to Argentine proposals to try to resolve the Falklands crisis left many shares below the day's highs, dealers said.

But among the leaders Glaxo ended 16p higher at 621 and Natwest was up 8p at 421 after 423. Lloyds, which has extensive interests in Argentina, was up 3p at 423 after 426.

Gains of 4p to 6p were posted against Bowater, GEC, Grand Met, Hawker Siddeley and Tubes. Gold shares and North American issues were mixed.

Government bonds traded quietly after an initial flurry but ended with gains stretching to 3/4 point at the long end. The government broker sold small amounts of stock at the higher levels, dealers said.

Discount houses were higher across the board on the firmer tone of government bonds. Union added 20p to 433 while Gerdard firmed 12p to 259. John Menzies rose 17p to 253 after higher annual results while Smiths Industries ended 7p down at 338 after 351 following interims.

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Adams depicts political impact of U.S. television

By Dr. William Adams

WASHINGTON — How does the United States media cover explosive news from the Middle East? How is international news from Europe presented to Americans? Did American network news affect the outcome of the 1980 presidential campaign?

Dr. William Adams, professor and researcher at George Washington University in Washington is an expert on the questions of mass communications. On May 8 he will leave for a three-week trip to Europe and the Middle East sponsored by the United States International Communication Agency (ICA).

In a recent interview with ICA, Dr. Adams said that "international communications is right at the heart of my research."

"I think people overseas are very interested in how Americans learn about their country just as Americans are sensitive about the image people in other countries have of the United States," he explained, adding that he was anxious to hear directly from overseas audiences on the results of his findings.

According to Adams, great strides have been made in the last 10 years in international news coverage by the press and television in

American newspapers as well. "Coverage is overwhelmingly based on the Arab-Israeli conflict," Adams explains. "Israel and the States that border Israel are given massive news attention." But, he adds, "one of the significant developments of the 1970's was increased media interest in the Palestinians, the West Bank and Palestinian organizations."

The Iranian hostage crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have also received wider coverage. Adams reports that news accounts of events in those areas helped shape American knowledge of the previously little known country of Afghanistan and resulted in an entirely different American conception of Iran since the overthrow of the Shah.

But Adams pointed out that despite the substantial increase in Middle East news coverage, there has been no substantial coverage by the United States media of particular gulf or Arabian peninsula countries. "Arab states in North Africa and the States around the Gulf are dealt with collectively when they operate through the vehicle of OPEC," he explained.

In Western Europe, Adams' studies conclude, American network Television News provides good coverage. He reports that in the last decade or so, Germany has received consistent attention.

Eastern Europe, however, is a major departure from this pattern, he says. "With the exception of upheaval in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and in Poland during the past three years, Eastern Europe is ordinarily given very little attention by the television networks."

Adams' studies also include analyses on the American primary conventions, debates, and other

parts of the 1980 presidential election campaign. He examined how particular political issues were covered throughout the campaign and how treatment of the campaign may have influenced voting behaviour.

Adams describes his primary objective as charting the effects of mass media. He stresses that he does not volunteer advice to the networks or newspapers. "Scholars can be distracted trying to influence decision makers," he says. Once a researcher begins telling the networks how to do their job, he insists, he can become entangled in his own personal assessments of what news ought to

William Adams teaches research methods and statistics in the public administration department at George Washington University, where he has also developed courses in "television and politics."

He edited "Television and network news: Issues in content research," a highly regarded guide to scholarly research that was selected by academics as an essential book for a college and university libraries. His latest series of content analyses of political communications is a three-volume work: "Television coverage of the Middle East, television coverage of international affairs and television coverage of the 1980 presidential campaign."

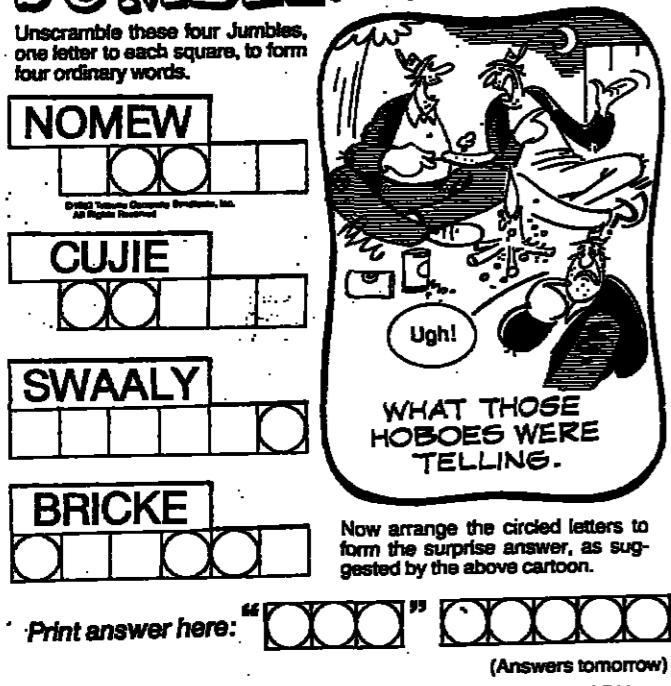
Adams received his bachelor of arts degree in 1971 from Baylor University in Texas and his master of arts degree in 1972 from George Washington University. In 1977, he earned a doctor of philosophy degree in political science.

During his upcoming tour, Adams expects to visit Mainz and West Berlin, Budapest, Cairo, East Jerusalem/West Bank and Manama.

—NESA feature

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



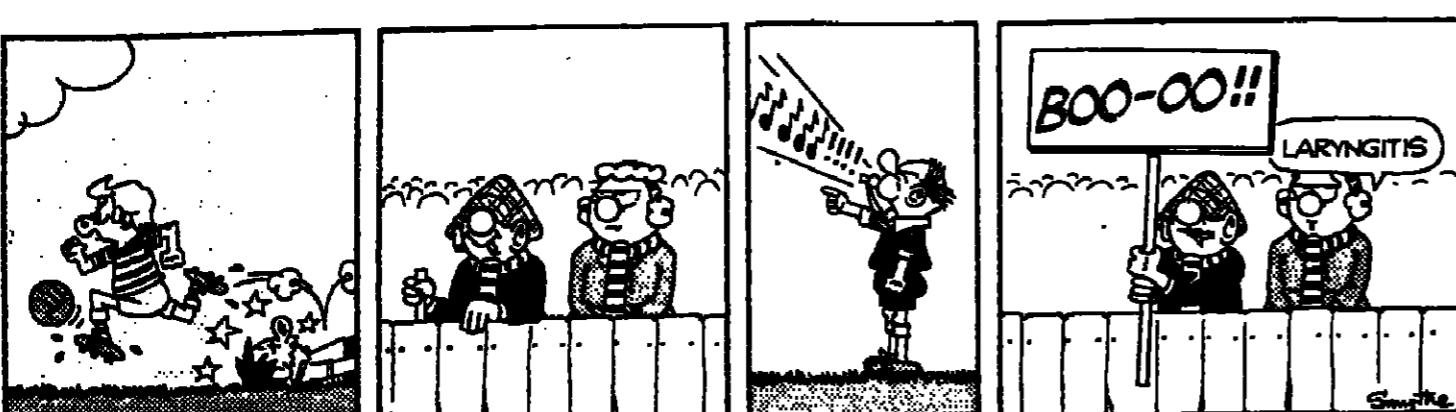
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



After years of debate

India switches on to colour television

By Granville Watts

Reuter

NEW DELHI — The Indian government after debating the question for years has taken the plunge and decided to convert its aging black and white television system to colour. India has become virtually isolated in television terms in Asia with even its comparatively tiny neighbours like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh boasting a flourishing colour television service.

Now Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe, a tireless advocate for colour television, has told parliament that the government has agreed to colour the television being phased in. This means that in the initial period the state-run TV service will screen films and other features in colour while keeping new broadcasts and studio pre-

sentations in black and white. What took India so long to make up its mind to go colour is mainly the sobering fact that half the country's population of 680 million people still live below the poverty level.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had privately expressed reservations about introducing colour television after she was returned to power in Jan. 1980.

She was reinforced by some ministers and members of her ruling Congress (I) Party who said it was ludicrous to introduce colour TV to India when thousands of Indian villages were still without supplies of drinking water and electricity.

But Mr. Sathe and the recommendations of expert committees set up to consider the question finally convinced Mrs. Gandhi that India, like most other countries in the world, should go

audiences, but colour documentary and educational films eventually are expected to be piped direct via satellite to special community receivers in thousands of Indian villages.

"Colour television might even have an impact on India's rampant birth rate, with villagers watching TV rather than retiring early to bed," one official said.

Television was first introduced into India in Sept. 1956 and manufacturers felt it has barely improved since then.

Bored urban viewers in Delhi yawn their way through farmers' programmes showing how to dig wells and the only foreign serial which is avidly watched every Thursday night, is a 3-year-old American series called "I love Lucy."

Sander wins world award



For the second year running Hamburg fashion designer Jill Sander, 38, has won the Golden Thread award of the International linen collection in the Federal Republic of Germany. Last year she won silver in LA for trouser suit. She uses special materials such as silk, cashmere, flannel and leather. Her patterns are simple and designed to stress personality not good looks. She studied in Los Angeles and worked as a fashion writer in New York and Hamburg before opening her first Jill Sander boutique in Hamburg in 1968. She now exports models to America, France and other Western countries. They are sold at 120 shops between West Berlin and New York. Photo: DaD.

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THE Daily Crossword

By Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS	27	Acting pretentiously	50	Got up	25	Having a handle	
1	Plan	51	Sea eagle	52	Sultanic	26	Recipe word
5	Occurrence	52	Porridge	27	Plant scale	28	In —
10	Spilled	53	Ms O'Grady	29	Trunk	30	Huddled
	liquid	54	Gold in Granada	31	grain	32	Action
14	Watch feature	55	Favoring	33	Speechify	34	One past
15	Theater sections	56	Movie thriller	35	help	36	Shrub with white flowers
16	Louise or Turner	57	Neptune	37	abbr.	38	— (ultimatum words)
17	Canine owner's stipulation	58	— canals	39	DOWN	40	Article
20	Before	59	Timetable	1	Loafing	41	Blyth of films
21	" — got a secret"	60	Timable	2	Name in fashions	42	Wandered everywhere
22	Love, Italian style	61	abbr.	3	Roof part	43	Taxi items
23	Small bill	62	Printer's measures	4	Beverage	44	Sandarac
24	Opera singers	63	Bela Lyon or Edwin John	5	Jets, e.g.	45	Roman date
		64	Poker stake	6	Meadow mouse	46	5 Lasso
		65	Unreasonable character	7	Self	47	Tommy, the ballplayer
		66	John	10	Golf term	48	Above
		67	41 A Fleming	11	Italian resort	49	Southern bread
		68	Printer's measures	12	— about (approximately)	50	57 House topper
		69	Bela Lyon or Edwin John	13	Messenger	51	58 Solely
			45 Poker stake	14	Giant Mef	52	59 Affirmative
			46 Unreasonable character	15	Skirt type	53	60 Buchwald
			47	16	47 To and —	54	61 Hauled
			48		48 Scare word	55	62 Beauty of films

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APR. 21, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is excellent for making future plans that have to do with home, family, property and possessions. Figure out what obstacles you have to overcome.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can benefit a great deal with a concerted effort in career activities now. Ideal evening for entertaining congenials.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be alert to new methods that could make your regular routines more efficient. Express happiness with friends tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study your financial status well and make plans to have more security. Show others that you can be relied upon.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to pursue personal aims that are important to you and get good results. Think constructively.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Confer with a financial expert for advice you need. The evening is fine for having a pleasant time with the one you love.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) Study the position you hold in your community and try to improve it in some way. Show that you have ability.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make sure business affairs are well handled early in the day. The evening is fine for deepening bonds between you and friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take time to study new outlets that could help you become more successful in the future. Use more of your latent talents.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure not to invest more money than you can afford in a new project. Show more affection to loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Listening to the suggestions of associates can bring greater benefits in the future. Don't neglect important bills.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can easily handle all that work ahead of you if you persevere and don't scatter your forces. Be logical.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put your finest talents to work early in the day and get excellent results. Engage in hobbies during spare time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one with the knack of bringing harmony into the home

WORLD

Italian Socialists insist Christian Democrat resign

ROME (R) — Socialists staged a mass walk-out from the Senate Tuesday in protest against the continued presence in the government of Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta.

The Socialists have demanded the resignation of the Christian Democratic minister, alleging that he accused them of moving Italy towards national socialism.

Earlier Republican Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, struggling to hold together the warring factions within his five-party coalition, held a brief cabinet meeting.

The 40-minute meeting approved a technical amendment to the 1982 budget but ministers said no progress was made to resolve the crisis which threatens to topple the government.

The only solution

"Only the resignation of Andreatta could repair the rift," the Social Democratic labour minister, Michele di Giesi, told reporters after the cabinet meeting.

All major Italian newspapers today said that Mr. Spadolini's days in power were numbered and snap elections near unless he managed to persuade the Christian Democrats to sacrifice Mr. Andreatta.

Mr. Andreatta, backed by his party leadership, has so far refused to resign and a Christian Democratic Party statement issued Tuesday pointedly ignored the Socialist demand.

The state confirmed the Christian Democratic support of the five-party coalition and said it opposed early elections.

This is unlikely to appease the Socialists and parliamentary sources said that parliament could be dissolved by May 12 and elections held as early as June 27.

Last-ditch efforts

The prime minister, a 56-year-old professor of history, has not yet given in. Government sources said he was engaged in a number of mediation efforts with the aim of at least preventing the 1982 budget dying with the government.

After a tortuous seven-month progress through parliament the

mildly deflationary budget is poised for final approval.

Despite the Socialist walk-out the Senate (Upper House) is likely to vote its financial provisions into law later Tuesday, leaving only the uncontroversial government accounts to be dealt with later, the sources said.

The Socialists, deeply dissatisfied with their junior role in the coalition, said before the present crisis that they considered passage of the budget their last duty in the Spadolini government.

Issues causing friction ranged from the Siberian gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, which Mr. Spadolini decided to put on ice, to El Salvador.

Craxi's bid

At the root of the rivalry is the conviction of Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi that snap elections would boost his party's strength in parliament and possibly pave the way for a Socialist prime minister.

The party secretary told the Italian news magazine *Il Mondo* that his party enjoyed a much greater support in Italy than they gained in the last elections. An opinion poll published in *Il Mondo* Tuesday picked Mr. Craxi as Italy's most powerful figure ahead of Fiat chief Gianni Agnelli and Pope John Paul.

Kyprianou drops eight ministers in reshuffle

NICOSIA (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou Tuesday dropped eight of his 11 cabinet ministers, reshuffled three others and announced he would seek re-election when his current five-year term of office expires next February.

Only Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis, Interior and Defence Minister Christodoulos Veniamis and Minister to the President Stevens Katsallis survived the reshuffle.

Political sources said the changes were part of Mr. Kyprianou's re-election campaign.

A joint statement from the president's Democratic Party and the Communist Akel Party said the two would work together to win Mr. Kyprianou a second term.

Political sources said the statement put Mr. Kyprianou in a strong position in the 35-seat house of representatives, where Akel has 12 seats and the Democratic Party eight.

The fighting took place around Paghman, 20 kilometres (12 miles) northwest of Kabul, which had been reported largely under rebel control during the winter. A government presence inside the town had been resupplied by convoy every few weeks, the sources said.

Soviet and Afghan armour were reported to have taken positions around the rebel stronghold of Khoja Musafer, a village near Paghman, last week and government officials were able to travel relatively freely between Kabul and Paghman.

In Kabul itself, the sources said, rebel attacks on Afghan and Soviet personnel continued. In one attack recently three Soviet soldiers were killed while travelling by jeep from a southern area of the city to the Soviet Embassy.

Post-winter battles reported in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI (R) — Soviet and Afghan forces regained control of a strategic district northwest of Kabul over the past week when heavy military activity resumed after a winter lull, diplomatic sources said here Tuesday.

The state confirmed the Christian Democratic support of the five-party coalition and said it opposed early elections.

This is unlikely to appease the Socialists and parliamentary sources said that parliament could be dissolved by May 12 and elections held as early as June 27.

Iranian convicts said forced to donate blood

LONDON (R) — Opponents of the authorities in Iran have made public a document purporting to show that prisoners under sentence of death are forced to donate blood.

The document, distributed to the press in London by supporters of former president Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, bore the stamp of Iran's revolutionary prosecutor-general's office.

It urged religious judges throughout the country to make sure that the blood of people condemned to death was taken shortly before their execution.

Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had sanctioned the order, saying there was no religious ban on the issue of taking blood before execution, according to the document.

Meanwhile, the office of Mr. Bani-Sadr in Paris has issued a statement alleging that suicide, mainly because of torture, is widespread among political prisoners in Iran.

DEAR MR. GOREN

BY CHARLES E. GOREN
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Mr. Goren's response

Q.—From time to time I have come across the term "fourth-suit forcing." Is this something new? I have been playing bridge for almost 40 years and have usually played that the fourth suit was forcing. Am I missing something? — E. Stein, Bronx, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—Life will be simpler if we start off by giving an example of a bid in the fourth suit:

North South

1 ♦ 2 ♦

2 ♠ 2 ♣

In the good old days, two hearts showed a genuine suit and, since it was a new suit by responder, it was automatically forcing. On occasion, the bid was made on a three-card fragment to pin-point high-card values.

Those players who use the "fourth-suit forcing" principle do not promise anything of value in the suit bid. Indeed, more often than not the bid suit will contain three low cards.

The purpose of the bid is to clarify certain holdings that are difficult to bid in normal methods. For example, here's a typical holding for this auction:

♦K x ♣xx ♠Qxx ♣AKJxx

South has no good rebid over two diamonds. He cannot jump to three spades with a doubleton honor or raise to three diamonds with only three-card support. Nor can he bid no trump with nothing in hearts. And a rebid of three clubs would show a weaker hand with a better and longer club suit.

So responder makes a fourth-suit rebid of two hearts, asking opener to describe his hand further.

Opener makes his next bid according to an established order of priorities. He is barred from making a jump raise in the fourth suit, since that may not be a genuine suit. Instead, he must bid no trump in the fourth suit. With four-card support, he may raise the fourth suit. If none of these cases apply, opener bids naturally—he can support responder's first-bid suit with three cards in it, or else rebid his original suit or his second suit, if that is a five-card.

A bid of the fourth suit usually promises a minimum of about 11 points. It is forcing for one round only—not to game. Thus, opener must be wary that he does not get left in a contract below game level when he has a good hand. For example, with a good stopper in the fourth suit and a hand that is good enough for game even opposite a minimum fourth-suit bid, opener should jump to game in no trump.

Also, responder could have a very good hand for his fourth-suit bid. It could simply be that he was seeking clarification from opener before driving to game, or else he was starting a slam probe. On all those hands, responder will simply keep bidding after opener has shown what type of hand he holds.

On those hands where responder has a genuine fourth-suit, he will usually bid no trump at his next turn. With five cards in the fourth suit, responder simply rebids that suit to clear up his holding.

By James Fuller

WASHINGTON — Four astronauts will fly aboard the American space shuttle Columbia next November on its fifth mission—the first of a long series of shuttle flights to launch satellites and carry commercial payloads into space.

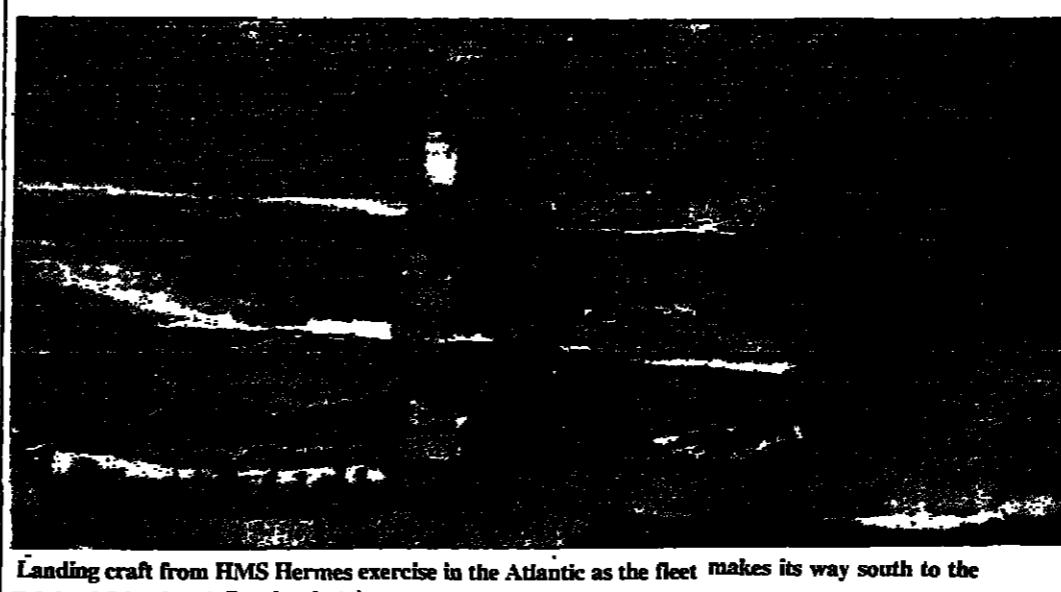
The national aeronautics and space administration (NASA), releasing the payload manifest for shuttle flights through 1987, said the fifth flight will be the first time four people will have been launched in one spacecraft. One more test flight is planned—probably in late June—before the operational flights begin.

The five-year manifest also includes the first use of space— the reusable spaceborne laboratory—and the first manned excursion outside the space shuttle to service an ailing satellite. A fleet of four shuttles will be operating on a schedule by the end of this period.

The manifest represents the beginning of operational carrying missions for the shuttle, and looks to the day when the four-shuttle fleet will operate on an airline-like schedule, with passengers and cargo manifested on a reliable, guaranteed basis.

Following the shuttle's final test flight scheduled for late June and its first operational flight in November, the manifest calls for six flights in 1983, eleven in 1984, 15 in 1985, 16 in 1986, and eleven, through September 1987. Private industry will be the biggest user, followed by the Defense Department, NASA and other U.S. government agencies.

Rehearsing for the worst



Landing craft from HMS Hermes exercise in the Atlantic as the fleet makes its way south to the Falkland Islands. (A.P. wirephoto)

Soviets launch orbiter station

MOSCOW (R) — A new unnamed Soviet space station launched into successful orbit Monday will be used for a joint Soviet-French manned space mission in June.

The Soviet news agency TASS said Tuesday that all systems on board Salyut-7 were functioning normally after its launch from the Baikonur Space Centre in Soviet Kazakhstan.

TASS said the new Salyut, which will replace the ageing Salyut-6 station, will carry out scientific and technical research and test modernized systems and new equipment.

French sources said the first mission of the new Salyut, which is circling the earth every 90 minutes at a height of up to 278 kilometres, would be to receive a three-man Soviet-French crew in June.

It will be the first East-West space flight since the July 1975 Apollo-Soyuz space link-up between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In the first phase of the joint mission, two Soviet cosmonauts will be launched to prepare the Salyut station and carry out an onboard systems check.

The three-man Soviet-French crew will follow a few days later aboard a Soyuz-T spacecraft, a modernized version of the Soyuz module used in earlier Soviet manned space exploration.

France's Lt.-Col. Jean-Louis Chretien, 43, will be co-pilot and engineer. He will be accompanied by two experienced Soviet space travellers, the mission commander, Col. Yuri Malyshev, and engineer Alexandre Ivchenkov.

Col. Chretien and his understudy, Commander Patrick Baudry, members of the French Air Force on secondment from France's National Centre of Scientific Research, have spent two years outside Moscow preparing for the flight.

Spanish coup trial adjourned

MADRID (R) — The two-month old Spanish coup trial was adjourned for a week Tuesday to give the prosecution and defence time to prepare their summings up.

The president of the court martial, Lt.-Gen. Luis Alvarez, announced the suspension after the last witness, a socialist parliamentarian, was cross-examined.

The trial was originally expected to be over by the end of this month, but Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo has said he no longer expects sentences to be passed until late next month or early in June.

The defendants—32 officers, including three generals and a civilian—face sentences ranging from 18 months to 30 years in prison if convicted on charges of military rebellion arising from an attempted coup last year.

Indonesian aide arrives in Riyadh

JEDDAH (R) — Indonesian Defence Minister Mohammad Jusuf arrived in Riyadh Tuesday for a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Gen. Jusuf, accompanied by a high-ranking military delegation, was quoted by the Saudi Press Agency as saying his trip aimed at strengthening Indonesian-Saudi ties. The Saudi defence minister, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdulaziz, who met the general at the airport, told the agency that bonds with Indonesia were stronger than bilateral agreements as the two countries both belonged to the Islamic Conference (OIC).

Omani minister visits Mubarak

CAIRO (R) — Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs, Yousef Al Alwai, arrived here Tuesday and immediately conferred with President Hosni Mubarak at the Ouroba presidential palace. Later, he told reporters he had delivered a letter to Mr. Mubarak from Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman. He said the letter dealt with the situation in the Arab World. The two countries were continuing their consultations on events in the Gulf and the latest developments in the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, he said. Mr. Al Alwai, who is due to return home later Tuesday, said Sultan Qaboos would probably visit Cairo shortly.

Tunisian aide goes to Malta

VALLETTA (R) — Tunisian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestini arrived in Malta Tuesday for a two-day official visit. Mr. Mestini will have talks with Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Scerba-Trigona on bilateral and Mediterranean issues and is also likely to meet Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Bus route opened between Tripoli, Tunisian town

BEIRUT (R) — A new bus route between the Libyan capital Tripoli and the Tunisian town of Gabes opened Tuesday, two months after a reconciliation visit to Tunis by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi, the official Libyan news agency JANA said. During the February visit, billed by officials of both countries as marking a new era in relations, Libya and Tunisia signed cooperation agreements including one to reopen road, rail and telecommunications links.

Tunisian sources said the new route between the two countries was marking a new era in relations, Libya and Tunisia signed cooperation agreements including one to reopen road, rail and telecommunications links.

U.S. to sell arms to Bahrain and S. Arabia

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defence Department Tuesday announced plans to provide Bahrain with the nucleus of its own air force and to sell anti-tank missiles to Saudi Arabia. The Pentagon told congress it intends to provide Bahrain with six F-5 fighters as well as 60 air-to-air missiles costing a total of \$114 million. The 1,010 anti-tank missiles for Saudi Arabia would be worth \$22 million.

Benjedid urges Non-aligned unity

BELGRADE (R) — Algeria and Yugoslavia at a dinner Monday night urged strengthening unity of the Non-aligned Movement and called on its members to resolve existing conflicts. Yugoslav President Slobodan Milošević in a toast to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid stressed the importance of stopping the war between Iran and Iraq, both Non-aligned countries, before the Non-aligned summit scheduled to be held in Baghdad next September. Mr. Benjedid in his reply called for the strict respect of basic Non-aligned principles including peaceful solutions of disputes.

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